

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

SIX MONTHS, 75 CENTS. NO SUBSCRIPTION FOR A LESS PERIOD RECEIVED.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES.—RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address. In renewing subscriptions be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and unless our circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 1933.

DO YOU WANT TO GO

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR?

WE WILL GIVE YOU

A FREE TICKET.

Our offer of free round-trip tickets to the G.A.R. National Encampment last year was so successful that we have decided to repeat the plan upon a larger scale for the coming year.

Last year hundreds of our readers got first-class round-trip tickets from their places of residence to Washington and return by a little effort in making up clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Our plan worked very successfully—everybody was more than satisfied. Very many were able to visit Washington who wanted to do so very much, but felt that they could not incur the expense, and we gave them an opportunity which they gladly improved.

There was nowhere a single expression of dissatisfaction.

We will do the same thing this year with regard to those who wish to visit the World's Fair.

We will give a first-class round-trip ticket from any point in the United States to Chicago and return by a club of subscribers, proportionate to the distance the point is from Chicago.

This ticket will be for the most direct route between the two places, and it will have all the advantages in regard to the time for which it will be good, length of stay in Chicago, speed of trains, etc., that any first-class ticket will have.

In brief, it will be the best kind of a ticket, which will be a great superiority, as there will doubtless be many tickets offered by various parties which will be only for very slow trains, inferior cars, limited as to time, etc.

Our tickets will all be for first-class, fast trains, and have every privilege given the best class of tickets.

The carrying out of this scheme involves an immense amount of correspondence and clerical work on our part, and we are now preparing a schedule of the sizes of clubs which will require from different points. We will publish this as soon as completed, which may be some time hence.

In the meanwhile, those who intend to work for these tickets should begin at once. They can send in their subscribers as fast as they obtain them, notifying us that they are for a "World's Fair Ticket," and they will be properly credited to them. If they afterward change their minds they can have the subscribers sent, applied on any other premium that we offer.

We should very much like to have those who expect to get up clubs for these tickets write to us immediately of their intentions, as this will help us in making up our schedule. We will send them any number of sample copies and refer to show friends and acquaintances in the work of soliciting subscribers.

Remember, all names sent to count on this offer must be yearly subscribers at \$1 each. No subscriptions sent prior to April 1 will count on this offer.

We ask our friends who want to go to Chicago to go to work at once. They can easily secure a round-trip ticket by a little work in getting the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Mark all communications "World's Fair Ticket," and address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

GRAND PREMIUM OFFER

OPEN TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Every subscriber on our lists knows that *Texas Siftings* is the leading humorous paper in the United States. It has a National reputation, and its amusing jokes and side-splitting pictures have brought mirth and merriment into thousands of homes.

We have made an unprecedented arrangement with the publishers, and will send THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE one full year, and *Texas Siftings* (weekly) for three months, for only \$1.25. This offer is good after July 13. *Texas Siftings* (alone), three months, \$1.

Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE BEST WAY

To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' champion, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

STILL HALTS.

Commissioner Lochren still delays making the investigation that we have been urging upon him for weeks.

This seems inexplicable, for it would be such an easy thing to draw 1,000 or 2,000 cases from the files of the Pension Bureau, and make a brief abstract of the information they contain as to each pensioner's name, his service in the army, his disability, the evidence upon which his pension was issued, the results of the medical examinations, and the rate at which he was pensioned. All this could be done in a few hours, by the present clerical force of the Bureau.

This would give information that the public is hungering for. It is exactly the knowledge that it strongly requires. It has become very impatient with the picking out of a case here and there from the great mass of 900,000, and exhibiting it as a specimen of the whole mass. Whether the exhibit be favorable or unfavorable, it is still repugnant to men's ideas as to the right procedure. They can gain no idea of the character of the whole by such acts. Those opposed to the veterans will naturally hunt for the worst possible cases, and give only such facts or half-facts concerning them as will make the most damaging showing. The friends of the veterans as naturally pursue the opposite course.

The people believe that the Commissioner of Pensions is a just and fair man. His long reputation and his honorable career upon the Minnesota bench strongly support this belief. Consequently the public is eager for an impartial, calm, judicial investigation by him of as many cases as will fairly indicate the character of the whole pension-roll, and an unbiased representation of the facts which such investigation will develop. This will be accepted as conclusive by the whole people, and their attitude toward pensioners as a class will be shaped to fit it.

If it shall show that pensions have been frequently granted on insufficient evidence; that political designs and personal feeling have entered largely into the decision of cases, then the people will insist that not merely a Board of 31 or more clerks be set to work scanning the roll, but that the work be put in the hands of a special commission large enough and able enough to sift the whole matter from top to bottom in a short time, and armed with extraordinary powers to ferret out offenders and punish them in the most exemplary way. If, on the other hand, this examination will show, as we firmly believe it will, that in no other Department of the Government has there been such a painstaking and rigorous examination of claimants and creditors; that in no other has there been such an exacting of proof; that in no other has the proportion of fraudulent claims been so small, and that in no other has the Government erred so frequently in its own interest, by denying in rightful claimants their due, or giving them but a moiety of their dues, then the people will insist even more strongly that the Commissioner be given larger powers and an increased amount of money, that he may correct these abuses and dispense the Nation's justice as the people intend it shall be dispensed—with the utmost promptness and thoroughness. The people are right at heart and they are particularly insistent that the Government which represents them shall do absolute right. They have no patience with any other course. We have all seen how they taxed themselves mercilessly in order to pay the bondholders in gold to the last cent that a liberal interpretation of the obligation to the bondholders would give them. They will be no less determined to do similar justice to the veterans as soon as it is shown what that justice consists of.

The investigation we have urged will clear up the fog of doubt and misrepresentation, as the sunlight sweeps away the miasmatic vapors of the lowlands. We think it is Commissioner Lochren's duty to make it at once—his duty to the Government of which he is an official; his duty to the people, whose servant he is, and his duty to his comrades, to whom he is bound by the ties of Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty.

And every consideration demands that that duty be done at once.

LET AN INVESTIGATION BE DEMANDED.

Speaking in the name of 1,000,000 surviving veterans whom it represents, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has demanded such an investigation of the pension-roll as will satisfy the public and silence at once the villainous obloquy of the pension-haters.

We have pointed out a simple, easy way in which this can be done in a few hours, and which will be more effective than any other way can possibly be.

We have asked that 1,000 or 2,000—or any given number—of cases be taken from the files, in the order of their allowance, and all the essential facts connected with them be made public. We are not at all strenuous as to the number of cases; we want only enough to be accepted as a fair sample of the whole. But we are strenuous that they be taken consecutively—that there shall be no sorting and selecting to make a showing one way or the other.

It is impossible to make such an examination of the whole 900,000 cases, for the work would require years, and the most of the veterans would be in their graves before it was finished. But to take 1,000 or 2,000—or 10,000, for that matter—from the middle of the roll would answer every purpose, and this can be done in a few hours by the present clerical force of the Pension Bureau.

Now, we believe it to be the immediate and pressing duty of the comrades everywhere to demand in unmistakable terms that this investigation be made, and at once. Let them pass resolutions in favor of it at their Post meetings and other soldier gatherings; let them secure the adoption of resolutions in favor of it at political gatherings; let them use their influence with their Senators and Representatives to see that it is done, and let them petition the Commissioner of Pensions to do it.

They have nothing to fear, but everything to hope from such an investigation, for it will set them right before the country. Our enemies have been talking very vociferously about investigating. Now let us demand an investigation that will be an investigation. They are afraid of such an investigation, because they fear to have the actual facts made known. We have nothing to fear from it.

Let us insist upon it so strongly and untidely that it cannot be refused us. Comrades, awake to the importance of doing this, and act promptly and together.

JUDGE LONG'S PENSION.

The sensation of the past week was the suspension from the pension-roll of Hon. Charles D. Long, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and who has been in receipt of a pension of \$72 a month. Much comment has been made of the fact that, while receiving this pension, he has been able to discharge the duties of his position, and receive a salary of \$7,000 a year; and ex-Commissioner Tanner has been severely censured for raising the pension from \$50 to \$72 a month.

The facts are that Judge Long was terribly wounded. His left arm was torn off, and he received a gunshot in the left hip, which ranged through to the right hip, where it still lodges, and produces a running wound in the abdomen, which has to be dressed twice a day. With his left hand only, it is impossible for Judge Long to dress the wound himself, and another person has to be constantly employed to do this.

Of course, the doctrine that we have always insisted upon is, that it is absolutely none of the Government's business what amount, if any, the pensioner has been able to earn since leaving its service. The pension is the payment of a debt due—an obligation incurred in the fulfillment of a regular contract—and that it cannot for an instant make the plea that the pensioner should not have the money because he may be able to get along without it. Such an argument is as dishonorable as it would be to evade the payment of interest to a bondholder on the ground that he has plenty of other money, and does not need his interest.

That Judge Long is able to hold the office he does is simply because he is more fortunate than most of his comrades, and it has no bearing whatever upon his pension. He is entitled to his pension, whether he is in the poorhouse or rolling in wealth, simply because he rightfully earned it. A pension is not a gratuity or alms, but payment for service rendered and a partial return for disability incurred.

Even if the question of present salary is allowed to enter, it forms no justification for the stoppage of the pension. If Judge Long is able to earn \$7,000 while suffering from such a frightful disability, what would he not earn if he was a whole man? What man is there who would take his daily misery for \$72 a month, or 10 times that amount?

GRAVELLOTTE AND GETTYSBURG.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Kindly give through your columns a comparison of the actual numbers of men engaged at Gettysburg and Gravelotte, the losses in killed and wounded, and the actual time in hours and days of fighting.

Also, did England, Germany, or any other country meet with the losses in a single war; and did any single regiment of these countries suffer a loss such as was sustained by the 16th Inf. in the Union and Confederate armies?

These questions are to decide an argument among several parties in this city.—J. C. TAYLOR, Co. B, 14th N. J., Trenton, N. J.

erings; let them secure the adoption of resolutions in favor of it at political gatherings; let them use their influence with their Senators and Representatives to see that it is done, and let them petition the Commissioner of Pensions to do it.

They have nothing to fear, but everything to hope from such an investigation, for it will set them right before the country. Our enemies have been talking very vociferously about investigating. Now let us demand an investigation that will be an investigation. They are afraid of such an investigation, because they fear to have the actual facts made known. We have nothing to fear from it.

Let us insist upon it so strongly and untidely that it cannot be refused us. Comrades, awake to the importance of doing this, and act promptly and together.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Though there have been a number of quite heavy failures during the past week, there is a very strong belief that the worst is past, and the financial situation improving. In the Eastern portion of the country the squeeze carried down values entirely too far, and the reaction has set in.

In the Interior and on the Pacific Coast the banks are still having a hard time, but in a large proportion of them the deposits have begun to flow back.

The European demand for our breadstuffs and forage is beginning to make itself felt in firmer prices and a more active demand. Prices, owing to the monetary stringency, have not responded yet as was expected, but December wheat at 74 to 80 cents is confident talk in Chicago.

It is believed that the shipments of wheat, corn and forage to Europe will be enormous within the next 60 days.

While the wheat crop will probably be short, the corn crop will be enormous—never greater. The high price of pork, and the certainty that Europe will have to buy large quantities of our meat for the next two years, owing to the great slaughter of their own animals because of lack of forage, will provide a profitable use for this crop.

The uncertainty as to the action of Congress on the tariff continues to be the most unpleasant feature of the situation, and its effect is seen in the daily stoppage of great factories and mills, throwing thousands out of employment.

President Cleveland, who is regarded as the arbiter of Congress, could not do the country a greater service than by saying authoritatively that no action will be taken on the tariff for a year. Were he to do this, business would at once revive.

JOHN TAYLOR NOT A CANDIDATE.

Comrade John Taylor has decided to withdraw his name as a candidate for Commander-in-Chief. He holds the important and responsible position of Receiver of Taxes for the City of Philadelphia, and his bondsmen insist that he cannot absent himself from it as much as will be required in the performance of the duties of Commander-in-Chief.

This leaves the field open to the other candidates. Among those mentioned for the place are Gen. E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey; Gen. S. H. Hearst, of Ohio; Past Commander I. F. Mack, of Ohio; Past Commanders Dixon and Sexton, of Illinois; Capt. J. G. Adams, and Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, of Massachusetts; and Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, of Virginia.

These are all men of ability and good comrades, and the National Encampment will not go amiss whichever it selects.

While the outrages on our missionaries abroad should be the cause of energetic action on the part of our Government, yet we are not without hope that the troubles will have the effect of putting an end to the missionary business. There is work enough, and more than enough to do at home, and here it can be done a thousand times more effectively than in Turkey, China, and India. If the enormous amount of money, religious zeal, and earnest effort which have been bestowed on these countries in the last half century had been bestowed upon the poor whites of the South, and the denizens of the slums of our great cities, infinitely greater results would have followed. There are millions of people in this country living on a lower moral plane than many of the Turks, Chinese and Hindus whom the missionaries have been vainly trying to convert.

Our first duty is to our own people, and nothing in missionary work has given us more pleasure than that which the Presbyterians are carrying on among the "mountain whites" of the South.

There is much talk of an investigation of the Pension Bureau at the coming session of Congress, the effort for which, it is said, will be managed by Representative Burrows, of Michigan. The resolution, it is said, will allege that Secretary Hoke Smith and Pension Commissioner Lochren have transgressed the law in arbitrarily revoking pensions that have been duly granted in accordance with the terms of the law.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS, from his elevated position of General Superintendent of the National Banks, looks the situation all over, and assures the country that the worst is over. This is undoubtedly true, as all men in a position to know say. Mr. Eckels's knowledge and attainments are not such as to make his assurance of great value, but his official position gives his words some weight.

ANY 1,000 or 2,000 cases taken consecutively will tell the tale about the pension-roll, as well as the most elaborate Congressional or other investigation, costing the Government tens of thousands of dollars. Comrades, we must have it.

THE New York bank statement at the close of last week was unexpectedly favorable. It showed a heavy gain in cash, where a large deficit had been expected. More gold was received from Europe than was exported, and more silver was exported than was imported.

We want every veteran and friend of a veteran in the country to petition the Commissioner of Pensions to at once investigate and publish the essential facts connected with the allowance of a sample number of cases on file in his office.

Every man who wore the blue, and every friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter than any other family weekly paper, and costs only two cents a week.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Though there have been a number of quite heavy failures during the past week, there is a very strong belief that the worst is past, and the financial situation improving. In the Eastern portion of the country the squeeze carried down values entirely too far, and the reaction has set in.

In the Interior and on the Pacific Coast the banks are still having a hard time, but in a large proportion of them the deposits have begun to flow back.

The European demand for our breadstuffs and forage is beginning to make itself felt in firmer prices and a more active demand. Prices, owing to the monetary stringency, have not responded yet as was expected, but December wheat at 74 to 80 cents is confident talk in Chicago.

It is believed that the shipments of wheat, corn and forage to Europe will be enormous within the next 60 days.

While the wheat crop will probably be short, the corn crop will be enormous—never greater. The high price of pork, and the certainty that Europe will have to buy large quantities of our meat for the next two years, owing to the great slaughter of their own animals because of lack of forage, will provide a profitable use for this crop.

The uncertainty as to the action of Congress on the tariff continues to be the most unpleasant feature of the situation, and its effect is seen in the daily stoppage of great factories and mills, throwing thousands out of employment.

President Cleveland, who is regarded as the arbiter of Congress, could not do the country a greater service than by saying authoritatively that no action will be taken on the tariff for a year. Were he to do this, business would at once revive.

JOHN TAYLOR NOT A CANDIDATE.

Comrade John Taylor has decided to withdraw his name as a candidate for Commander-in-Chief. He holds the important and responsible position of Receiver of Taxes for the City of Philadelphia, and his bondsmen insist that he cannot absent himself from it as much as will be required in the performance of the duties of Commander-in-Chief.

This leaves the field open to the other candidates. Among those mentioned for the place are Gen. E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey; Gen. S. H. Hearst, of Ohio; Past Commander I. F. Mack, of Ohio; Past Commanders Dixon and Sexton, of Illinois; Capt. J. G. Adams, and Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, of Massachusetts; and Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, of Virginia.

These are all men of ability and good comrades, and the National Encampment will not go amiss whichever it selects.

While the outrages on our missionaries abroad should be the cause of energetic action on the part of our Government, yet we are not without hope that the troubles will have the effect of putting an end to the missionary business. There is work enough, and more than enough to do at home, and here it can be done a thousand times more effectively than in Turkey, China, and India. If the enormous amount of money, religious zeal, and earnest effort which have been bestowed on these countries in the last half century had been bestowed upon the poor whites of the South, and the denizens of the slums of our great cities, infinitely greater results would have followed. There are millions of people in this country living on a lower moral plane than many of the Turks, Chinese and Hindus whom the missionaries have been vainly trying to convert.

Our first duty is to our own people, and nothing in missionary work has given us more pleasure than that which the Presbyterians are carrying on among the "mountain whites" of the South.

There is much talk of an investigation of the Pension Bureau at the coming session of Congress, the effort for which, it is said, will be managed by Representative Burrows, of Michigan. The resolution, it is said, will allege that Secretary Hoke Smith and Pension Commissioner Lochren have transgressed the law in arbitrarily revoking pensions that have been duly granted in accordance with the terms of the law.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS, from his elevated position of General Superintendent of the National Banks, looks the situation all over, and assures the country that the worst is over. This is undoubtedly true, as all men in a position to know say. Mr. Eckels's knowledge and attainments are not such as to make his assurance of great value, but his official position gives his words some weight.

ANY 1,000 or 2,000 cases taken consecutively will tell the tale about the pension-roll, as well as the most elaborate Congressional or other investigation, costing the Government tens of thousands of dollars. Comrades, we must have it.

THE New York bank statement at the close of last week was unexpectedly favorable. It showed a heavy gain in cash, where a large deficit had been expected. More gold was received from Europe than was exported, and more silver was exported than was imported.

We want every veteran and friend of a veteran in the country to petition the Commissioner of Pensions to at once investigate and publish the essential facts connected with the allowance of a sample number of cases on file in his office.

Every man who wore the blue, and every friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter than any other family weekly paper, and costs only two cents a week.

We take this opportunity of renewing our suggestion that the best and most effective way of showing friendship for silver is to insist on receiving it for all payments. If every silver man in the United States should ask for silver whenever money is being paid him, the vaults in the Treasury would become emptied of their plethora inside of a month, and the "white metal" be given a boom that no amount of speech-making and passing of resolutions can do. There are about 70,000,000 people in the United States, and only about 350,000,000 silver dollars in the Treasury. It would take only an average of \$5 in silver per head of the inhabitants to clean out this accumulation, and the fact that the farmers and mechanics of the United States were demanding silver for their corn, wheat, live-stock, and day's labor would at once outweigh the depression caused by India's demonetization, and boom silver all over the world. Let the silver men think of this and act accordingly. Nothing is hurting silver so much as the fact that the people of the United States do not use it in their dealings, but let \$5 out of every \$6 that are coined lie idle in the Treasury.

HORACE GREELEY used to say that because a thing was common sense it was probably not law. This seems to have been well illustrated in a recent case in New Jersey, where three men were arrested for robbing a deaf mute of a watch and \$35 in money. The victim fully identified the robbers, but he could not write out his testimony, and the Judge decided that signs were not legal evidence.

The gross ignorance of that inveterate pension-hater, the St. Louis Republic, on everything relating to the war or to soldiers, is shown by its speaking of William Newby, the defendant in the exciting Newby case which is going on in Illinois, having belonged to the "Fortieth Illinois Cavalry." It would seem that any man who has read anything at all about the war would know that there were never 40 cavalry regiments from any State. The highest number of cavalry regiments from Illinois was 17; but this is on a parity with the Republic's information on all subjects relating to the war of the rebellion.

The soldier-hating papers are terribly afraid of our proposition to give the facts connected with 1,000 consecutive cases.

A BIG OFFER.

The National Tribune and a First-Class Magazine

ONE YEAR FOR \$2.25.

We have made arrangements by which we are enabled to offer THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and The Cosmopolitan Magazine one year for the exceedingly low price of \$2.25. This is less than the original price paid for the magazine alone, which is one of the very best in the country.

The July Cosmopolitan excels any previous issue in the number of its distinguished contributors and in point of interest. It is unchanged in size, and is the most beautifully illustrated number of The Cosmopolitan ever sent out. It contains illustrations by Laurens, Penn, Toussaint, Stevens, Sanner, Fidler, Franzen, and Meallie. It has the unusual feature of three frontispieces, and among the authors whose work appear in this issue are as follows: Camille Flammarion, F. Dempster Sherman, F. S. Stratton, Sara Carr Upton, Gilbert Parker, Prof. C. A. Young, Agnes Repplier, William Dean Howells, Charles DeKay, W. D. McCrackan, C. H. Webb, H. H. Boyesen, Prof. A. E. Dolbear, G. H. Knight, Francois Coppee, Robert B. Stanton, Clinton Scollard, Katharine L. Bates, Lucy M. Salmon, Thomas A. Janvier, Col. S. E. Tillman, Andrew Lang.

A REVOLUTION IN MUSIC.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.

\$40 Worth of Choice Music and

The National Tribune for

One Year for \$1.75.

The New York Musical Echo is quite a novelty in modern journalism and affords a grand opportunity to amateur pianists and vocalists. It is a large quarto musical publication, published monthly, each number containing 32 full-size pages of sheet-music—the brightest, liveliest, and most popular selections of the day, both vocal and instrumental, together with a pretty cover on which is a full-page portrait of some beautiful actress or singer. The music and portrait change each issue.

Every month a complete change, making at the end of the year the most comprehensive and complete musical library to be obtained anywhere.

The portrait of Marie Tempest and the following music in January issue:

LITERATURE.

La Guirlande.

Storm and Rain Gavotte.

Dance of the Gnomes.

Please, Another Waltz.

VOCAL.

Farwell, Oh, Farwell.

The Song My Mother Sang.

The Wild Rosebud.

The Hoosiers were good fighters.

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION

Means 384 pages of music and 12 fine portraits.

We want our friends to be careful of each number, to bind it and preserve it, as duplicate copies may soon be a thing of the past. If you will bind the Echo you will have the finest selection of popular, vocal, and instrumental music that could be bought for any price.

We take great pleasure in making the announcement that by a special arrangement made with the New York Musical Echo we can send THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and this popular musical magazine one year for a little more than the price of the Musical Echo. The price of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is \$1, and the Musical Echo \$1.50. Both may be had for one year for \$1.75.

Sample copies of the New York Musical Echo sent on receipt of 15 cents. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

The Chicago Democratic platform promised to provide for "the coinage of both gold and silver and without discriminating against metal or charge for coinage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic or exchangeable value, or be adjusted through International agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall maintain the parity of the two metals." It will be interesting to watch how this promise is to be fulfilled.

THE New York Herald claims that the actual figures show that the shrinkage of values on the New York Stock Exchange since last Fall has been \$700,000,000, the depreciation in the value of wheat and corn \$350,000,000, while the contraction of credits in all branches of finance, trade, and industry has simply been incalculable.

KAISER WILHELM may visit the World's Fair after all. He has a great desire to see a country which could hold the one over which he rules in one of its corners, and not crowd it a bit.

"DROPPED."

Some of the Men who Have Lost their Pensions Under Recent Decisions.

Joseph King, of South Chelsea, Mass., has been dropped from the pension rolls. He is the grandson of a man who commanded a famous privateer in the war of 1812. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. F, 24th Mass., and at the conclusion of a shell which burst near him, but recovered and served till the end of his enlistment. In October, 1864, near Deep Bottom, Va., he strayed into the rebel lines and was ordered to surrender. He managed to throw his would-be captors off their guard and escaped, but two of them down. In escaping he received a severe wound in the groin. On account of this he was unable to do any manual labor for two years after the close of the war. He was afterward employed in a factory until his eyes, which had been affected by the shell, began to give out, and he had to relinquish that employment. He then became a janitor of the Massachusetts Historical Society, where he was regarded very highly, but had to give this up because of becoming entirely blind and also deaf. Commissioner Black allowed him a pension of \$72 a month for total blindness. This has been "dropped."

In 1861 Henry Brooker was one of the patriotic young Germans who helped to save Missouri for the Union. He at first enlisted in